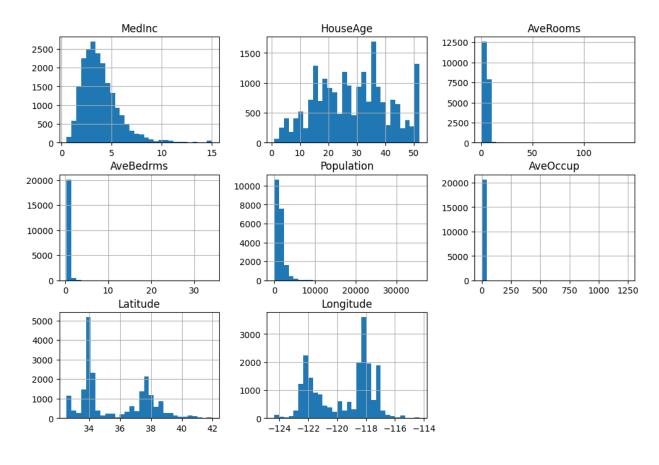
```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from sklearn.datasets import fetch california housing
from sklearn.model selection import train test split
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense, Dropout, BatchNormalization
from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import Adam
from tensorflow.keras.callbacks import LearningRateScheduler
from sklearn.metrics import mean squared error, r2 score
# Step 1: Load the California Housing Dataset
data = fetch california housing()
df = pd.DataFrame(data.data, columns=data.feature names)
df['target'] = data.target
# Step 2: Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)
# Visualizing the feature distribution
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
df.drop('target', axis=1).hist(bins=30, figsize=(12, 8))
plt.suptitle('Feature Distributions')
plt.show()
# Correlation heatmap to identify the relationships between features
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
corr = df.corr()
sns.heatmap(corr, annot=True, cmap='coolwarm', fmt='.2f')
plt.title('Correlation Heatmap')
plt.show()
# Scatter plot matrix to visualize relationships between features
sns.pairplot(df, vars=df.columns[:-1], height=2.5)
plt.suptitle('Feature Pairwise Scatter Plots', y=1.02)
plt.show()
# Plot target vs. each feature to analyze their impact on the target
fig, axes = plt.subplots(3, 3, figsize=(15, 15))
axes = axes.ravel()
for i, feature in enumerate(df.columns[:-1]):
    sns.scatterplot(x=df[feature], y=df['tarqet'], ax=axes[i])
    axes[i].set title(f'{feature} vs. Target')
plt.tight layout()
plt.show()
# Step 3: Preprocess Data (Train-Test Split & Scaling)
X = df.drop('target', axis=1).values
y = df['target'].values
```

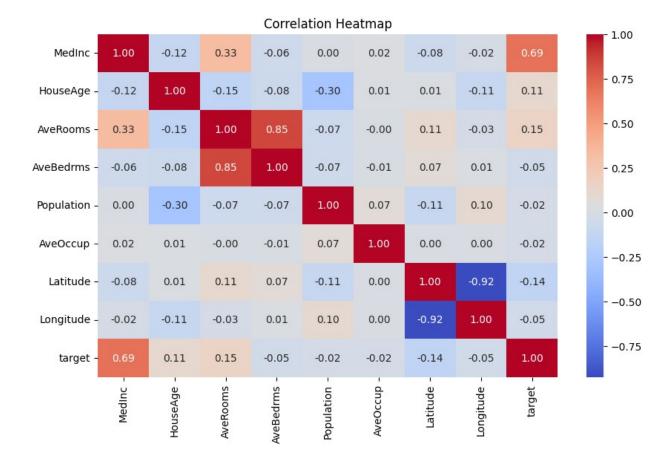
```
X train, X test, y train, y test = train test split(X, y,
test size=0.2, random state=42)
# Scaling the features
scaler = StandardScaler()
X train = scaler.fit transform(X train)
X test = scaler.transform(X test)
# Step 4: Define Model Architecture (Advanced Deep Learning)
model = Sequential([
    Dense(128, input dim=X train.shape[1], activation='relu'),
    BatchNormalization(),
    Dropout (0.5),
    Dense(64, activation='relu'),
    BatchNormalization(),
    Dropout (0.5),
    Dense(32, activation='relu'),
    Dense(1)
])
# Compiling the model with Adam optimizer
model.compile(optimizer=Adam(learning rate=0.001), loss='mse',
metrics=['mae'])
# Learning Rate Scheduler
def scheduler(epoch, lr):
    if epoch < 10:
        return lr
    else:
        return lr * 0.7
lr scheduler = LearningRateScheduler(scheduler)
# Step 5: Train the Model
history = model.fit(X train, y train, epochs=30, batch size=32,
validation data=(X test, y test), callbacks=[lr scheduler])
# Step 6: Model Evaluation
y pred = model.predict(X test)
# Calculate RMSE and R2 score
rmse = np.sqrt(mean squared error(y test, y pred))
r2 = r2_score(y_test, y_pred)
# Print RMSE and R2 score
print(f"Root Mean Squared Error: {rmse:.4f}")
print(f"R2 Score: {r2:.4f}")
# Step 7: Visualizations
```

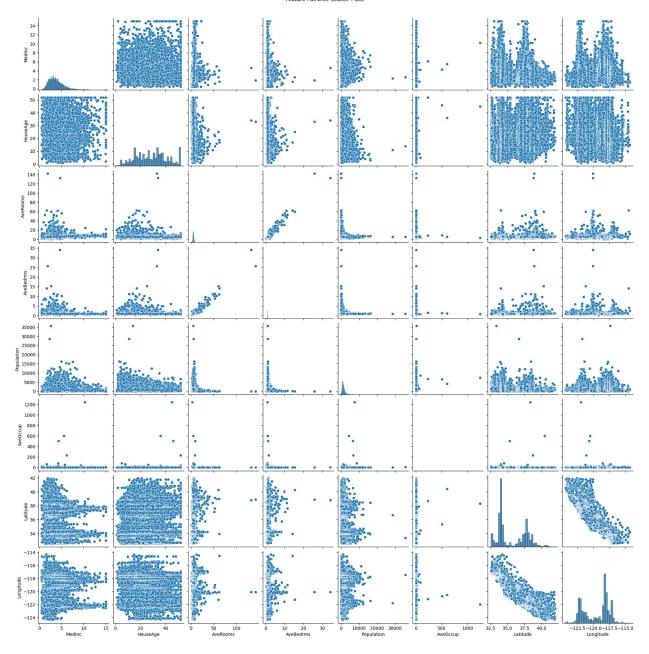
```
# 1. Plotting the Training and Validation Loss
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
plt.plot(history.history['loss'], label='Training Loss')
plt.plot(history.history['val loss'], label='Validation Loss')
plt.title('Training and Validation Loss Over Epochs')
plt.xlabel('Epochs')
plt.ylabel('Loss')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
# 2. Plotting the Training and Validation MAE
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
plt.plot(history.history['mae'], label='Training MAE')
plt.plot(history.history['val mae'], label='Validation MAE')
plt.title('Training and Validation MAE Over Epochs')
plt.xlabel('Epochs')
plt.ylabel('Mean Absolute Error')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
# 3. Learning Rate Decay Plot
lr rates = [scheduler(epoch, 0.001)] for epoch in range(30)]
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
plt.plot(lr rates, label='Learning Rate Over Epochs')
plt.title('Learning Rate Decay Over Epochs')
plt.xlabel('Epochs')
plt.vlabel('Learning Rate')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
# 4. Predicted vs Actual Plot
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
plt.scatter(y test, y pred)
plt.plot([min(y test), max(y test)], [min(y test), max(y test)],
color='red', linewidth=2)
plt.title('Predicted vs Actual Values')
plt.xlabel('Actual Values')
plt.ylabel('Predicted Values')
plt.show()
# ... (previous code) ...
# 5. Residuals Plot (Predictions - Actual Values)
residuals = y_test - y_pred.flatten() # Flatten y pred to shape
(4128.)
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
plt.scatter(y pred, residuals)
plt.axhline(0, color='red', linestyle='--')
plt.title('Residuals Plot')
plt.xlabel('Predicted Values')
```

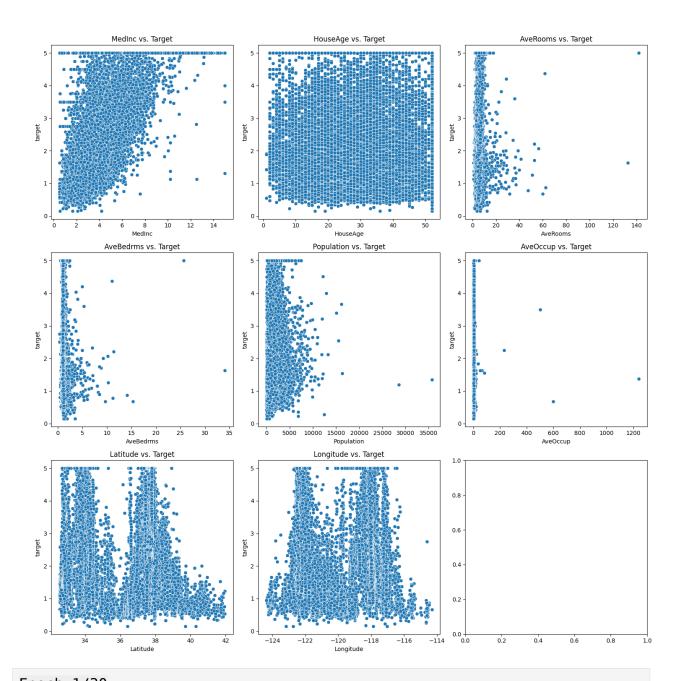
```
plt.ylabel('Residuals')
plt.show()
# ... (rest of the code) ...
# 6. Feature Importance Plot (using Random Forest for feature
importance estimation)
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestRegressor
rf = RandomForestRegressor(n estimators=100, random state=42)
rf.fit(X_train, y_train)
# Plotting feature importances
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
plt.barh(df.columns[:-1], rf.feature_importances_)
plt.title('Feature Importance')
plt.xlabel('Importance')
plt.ylabel('Features')
plt.show()
# 7. Actual vs Predicted Distribution
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
sns.histplot(y_test, color='blue', label='Actual', kde=True)
sns.histplot(y_pred, color='red', label='Predicted', kde=True)
plt.title('Actual vs Predicted Distribution')
plt.xlabel('House Price')
plt.ylabel('Frequency')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
<Figure size 1000x600 with 0 Axes>
```

Feature Distributions









Epoch 1/30
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/keras/src/layers/core/
dense.py:87: UserWarning: Do not pass an `input_shape`/`input_dim`
argument to a layer. When using Sequential models, prefer using an
`Input(shape)` object as the first layer in the model instead.
 super().__init__(activity_regularizer=activity_regularizer,
**kwargs)

```
516/516 ----
                  2s 4ms/step - loss: 0.7454 - mae: 0.6526
- val loss: 0.6177 - val mae: 0.5421 - learning rate: 0.0010
Epoch 3/30
                    _____ 2s 4ms/step - loss: 0.6273 - mae: 0.5914
516/516 —
- val loss: 0.5148 - val mae: 0.4942 - learning rate: 0.0010
Epoch 4/30
                  3s 4ms/step - loss: 0.5616 - mae: 0.5514
516/516 —
- val loss: 0.5709 - val_mae: 0.5138 - learning_rate: 0.0010
Epoch 5/30
516/516 — 3s 5ms/step - loss: 0.5278 - mae: 0.5334
- val loss: 0.4259 - val mae: 0.4454 - learning rate: 0.0010
Epoch 6/30
           ______ 3s 5ms/step - loss: 0.4894 - mae: 0.5114
516/516 —
- val loss: 0.4299 - val mae: 0.4469 - learning rate: 0.0010
Epoch 7/30
                  _____ 2s 4ms/step - loss: 0.4800 - mae: 0.5081
516/516 —
- val loss: 0.3930 - val_mae: 0.4310 - learning_rate: 0.0010
Epoch 8/30
                    _____ 2s 4ms/step - loss: 0.4722 - mae: 0.4999
516/516 <del>---</del>
- val loss: 0.4399 - val mae: 0.4498 - learning rate: 0.0010
Epoch 9/30
                    3s 4ms/step - loss: 0.4682 - mae: 0.4992
516/516 —
- val loss: 0.4491 - val mae: 0.4560 - learning rate: 0.0010
Epoch 10/30
516/516 — 3s 4ms/step - loss: 0.4271 - mae: 0.4771
- val loss: 0.4647 - val mae: 0.4593 - learning rate: 0.0010
Epoch 11/30
516/516 — 3s 4ms/step - loss: 0.4377 - mae: 0.4781
- val loss: 0.3876 - val mae: 0.4284 - learning_rate: 7.0000e-04
Epoch 12/30
516/516 — 3s 4ms/step - loss: 0.4190 - mae: 0.4715
- val_loss: 0.3823 - val_mae: 0.4199 - learning_rate: 4.9000e-04
Epoch 13/30
               2s 4ms/step - loss: 0.4171 - mae: 0.4647
516/516 —
- val loss: 0.3846 - val mae: 0.4201 - learning rate: 3.4300e-04
Epoch 14/30
                    _____ 2s 4ms/step - loss: 0.4112 - mae: 0.4645
516/516 —
- val loss: 0.3797 - val mae: 0.4197 - learning rate: 2.4010e-04
Epoch 15/30
                   _____ 2s 4ms/step - loss: 0.4224 - mae: 0.4710
516/516 —
- val loss: 0.3824 - val mae: 0.4196 - learning rate: 1.6807e-04
Epoch 16/30
516/516 — 3s 4ms/step - loss: 0.4006 - mae: 0.4551
- val loss: 0.3811 - val mae: 0.4183 - learning rate: 1.1765e-04
- val loss: 0.3600 - val mae: 0.4071 - learning rate: 8.2354e-05
Epoch 18/30
                   2s 5ms/step - loss: 0.4125 - mae: 0.4593
516/516 —
```

```
- val loss: 0.3684 - val mae: 0.4128 - learning rate: 5.7648e-05
Epoch 19/30
                  2s 5ms/step - loss: 0.4055 - mae: 0.4578
516/516 ——
- val loss: 0.3749 - val mae: 0.4165 - learning rate: 4.0354e-05
Epoch 20/30
                  2s 4ms/step - loss: 0.3911 - mae: 0.4532
516/516 —
- val loss: 0.3685 - val mae: 0.4130 - learning rate: 2.8248e-05
Epoch 21/30
                   _____ 2s 4ms/step - loss: 0.4070 - mae: 0.4582
516/516 —
- val loss: 0.3652 - val mae: 0.4105 - learning rate: 1.9773e-05
Epoch 22/30
                     ---- 3s 4ms/step - loss: 0.3971 - mae: 0.4567
516/516 —
- val_loss: 0.3708 - val_mae: 0.4140 - learning_rate: 1.3841e-05
Epoch 23/30
516/516 — 3s 5ms/step - loss: 0.3955 - mae: 0.4535
- val loss: 0.3752 - val mae: 0.4174 - learning rate: 9.6889e-06
- val loss: 0.3657 - val mae: 0.4106 - learning rate: 6.7822e-06
Epoch 25/30
            2s 4ms/step - loss: 0.4011 - mae: 0.4591
516/516 ——
- val loss: 0.3643 - val mae: 0.4101 - learning rate: 4.7476e-06
Epoch 26/30
                  _____ 2s 4ms/step - loss: 0.4041 - mae: 0.4604
516/516 —
- val_loss: 0.3777 - val_mae: 0.4193 - learning rate: 3.3233e-06
Epoch 27/30
                   ----- 3s 4ms/step - loss: 0.4008 - mae: 0.4537
516/516 —
- val loss: 0.3748 - val mae: 0.4184 - learning rate: 2.3263e-06
Epoch 28/30
                  _____ 2s 4ms/step - loss: 0.4101 - mae: 0.4598
516/516 —
- val loss: 0.3752 - val mae: 0.4182 - learning_rate: 1.6284e-06
Epoch 29/30
516/516 — 2s 5ms/step - loss: 0.4174 - mae: 0.4614
- val loss: 0.3696 - val mae: 0.4143 - learning rate: 1.1399e-06
Epoch 30/30
- val loss: 0.3739 - val mae: 0.4179 - learning rate: 7.9792e-07
129/\overline{129} — Os 2ms/step
Root Mean Squared Error: 0.6115
R2 Score: 0.7147
```

